

# THE GRAND RIVER TIMES.

VOLUME V.

GRAND HAVEN, MICHIGAN, WEDNESDAY, JULY 23, 1856.

WHOLE NUMBER 251.

## THE GRAND RIVER TIMES

PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY EVENING, BY  
**JOHN W. BARNES.**

Office on Washington street, 3d door below the  
Washington House, second story.

TERMS.—Payment in Advance.  
Taken at the office, or forwarded by mail, — \$1.00

Delivered by the carrier in the village, — 1.50  
One shilling in addition to the above will be  
charged for every three months that payment is  
delayed.

No paper discontinued until all arrearages are  
paid, except at the discretion of the publisher.

### Terms of Advertising.

One square (12 lines or less), first insertion fifty  
cents, twenty-five cents for each subsequent inser-  
tion. Legal advertisements at the rates pre-  
scribed by law. Yearly or monthly advertisements as  
follows:

1 square 1 month, \$1.00	1 square 1 year, \$5.00
1 " 3 " 2.00	1 column 1 " 30.00
1 " 6 " 3.00	1 " 1-2 " 1 " 20.00

Business Cards, \$3.00 per annum.

Advertisements unaccompanied with written or  
verbal directions, will be published until ordered  
out, and charged for. When a postponement is  
added to an advertisement, the whole will be  
charged the same as for the first insertion.

Letters relating to business, to receive at-  
tention, must be addressed to the publisher.

## BUSINESS DIRECTORY—1856

1856 **FERRY & SONS,** 1856

Forwarding and Commission Merchants,

DEALERS IN

LUMBER, LATH, SHINGLES, FLOUR,

PLASTER, &c.

Grand Haven, Mich.,

Owners and Agents of Steam Line on the  
Lakes, and the "Grand River" and "Col-  
lins" Steamboat Companies and Con-  
signment of the Western Transpor-  
tation Company.

Goods via Chicago, deposit with Jas.  
R. Huginin.

1856 **CUTLER & WARTS,** 1856

Storage, Forwarding & Com-

mission Merchants,

Dealers in Lumber, Shingles, Produce,

Salt, Flour and Plaster.

GRAND HAVEN, MICHIGAN.

D. CUTLER, H. L. WARTS.

Ottawa Iron Works, Ottawa Point, Ot-

tawa County, Mich.

FERRY & CHANDLER, Manufacturers of

Stationary and Marine, high or low pressure

Engines, Mill Gearing, Iron and Brass Castings.

Post Office address, Grand Haven, Mich.

Wm. M. Ferry, Jr., M. T. E. Chandler.

TIMOTHY FLETCHER, County Clerk and

Register of Deeds, for Ottawa County. Grand

Haven, Mich.

WILLIAM HATHAWAY, Jr., Judge of Prob-

ate for Ottawa Co. P. O. address, Crockerly,

Ottawa Co., Mich.

GEORGE PARKS, Treasurer of Ottawa Co.,

and Justice of the Peace.

JAMES SAWYER, Surveyor, Eastmanville,

Ottawa County, Mich.

R. W. DUNCAN, Attorney at Law, and Solicit-

or in Chancery; also agent for obtaining Bounty

Lands, and collecting claims against the United

States, in connection with a General Agency

at Washington. Office third door below the

Washington House.

CROSVENOR REED, Attorney and Counselor

at Law. All business entrusted to me will be

promptly and satisfactorily attended to. Resi-

dence, Charleston Landing, Ottawa Co. Mich.

### Dentistry.

DR. L. A. ROGERS, Surgeon Dentist, Office in

Dr. Shepard's New Block, Monroe st., Grand

Rapids, Mich., where he may be found during

business hours.

FERRY & WALLACE, Dealers in Fancy

Goods, Clothing, Boots and Shoes, Hardware

and Groceries. Water st., Grand Haven, Mich.

Thos. W. Ferry, Noah H. Ferry.

FERRY & O., Manufacturers of Lumber, and

Dealers in all kinds of Merchandise, Provisions,

Shingle-Bolts, and Shingles. White Lake, Occ-

ana Co., Mich.

FOSTER & PARRY, Wholesale and Retail

Dealers in Hard and Hollow-Ware, Iron, and

Manufacturers of Tin and Sheet-Iron Ware, foot

of Monroe street, Grand Rapids, Mich.

STONE & CHUBB, Manufacturers of Plows,

Cultivators, and Grain Cradles, and dealers in

all kinds of Agricultural Implements, and Ma-

chines. Agricultural Warehouse, Canal street,

Grand Rapids, Mich.

STEPHEN MUNROE, Physician and Sur-

geon. Office one door west of J. T. Davis'

Tailor Shop, Washington street.

FERRY & SONS, Forwarding and Commis-

sion Merchants. Central Dock, Grand Haven,

Mich.

JOHN T. DAVIS, Merchant Tailor. Shop on

Washington street, second door west of H. Grif-

fin's store.

HOPKINS & BROTHERS, Storage, Forward-

ing and Commission Merchants; general dealers

in all kinds of Dry Goods, Groceries, Grain and

Provisions; manufacturers and dealers whole-

sale and retail in all kinds of lumber. Mill

Point, Mich.

C. DAVIS & CO., Dealers in Dry Goods, Groc-

eries, Provisions, Hardware, Crockery, Boots and

Shoes, &c. Muskegon, Mich.

OTTAWA HOUSE (formerly William Tell Ho-  
tel), Levi Shackleton Proprietor, Water street,  
Grand Haven, Mich.

WASHINGTON HOUSE, By Henry Pennoyer.  
The proprietor has the past spring newly  
fitted and partly re-furnished this House, and  
feels confident visitors will find the House to  
compare favorably with the best in the State.

HENRY GRIFFIN, Commission Merchant and  
General Agent, Dealer in Salt, Flour, Dry and  
Green Fruits, Provisions, Family Groceries,  
Drugs, Medicines, Perfumery, &c., &c., at his old  
stand opposite the Washington House, Grand  
Haven, Michigan.

B. BIDWELL & SON, Confectionery and  
Bakery, Grand Rapids, Mich. C. B. Albee agent  
for Grand Haven and vicinity.

## THE LOST TRIBES OF ISRAEL.

Scholars have indulged in wild speculations  
touching the fate of the ten tribes of Israel,  
who were first led into captivity by the king  
of Assyria. They have been supposed by  
some to be identical with the Abyssinians of  
Africa, or the Indians of America, and traces  
of them have been recognized, so it was  
thought, among Asiatic tribes, but Mr. Kenne-  
dy, of England, who has given years to patient  
study and research, recently read an able pa-  
per before the "British Association for the  
advancement of Science," of which we give a  
brief summary. He said:

"That the number of those taken away in  
the different captivities had been much over-  
estimated, only the principal people having  
been made captive of hostages, with the men  
of war, and others most available as slaves;  
that the main body of the ten tribes was  
taken away by the Assyrians, but were left in  
their ancient possessions, when they became  
again partially subjected to the kings of Judea;  
that the tribes that can be supposed to  
have been really removed were the Reubenites,  
the Gadites, with the half tribe of Manassah,  
and that of Naphthali, who being placed on  
the east of Jordan and on the north, were most  
exposed to the attacks of the enemy; that  
the greatest part of those who had been taken  
away to Babylon, or their descendants, and the  
descendants of those taken away by the As-  
syrians, returned to their ancient land; that  
while in Babylonia, Assyria and other coun-  
tries of their followers, they could not be sup-  
posed to have lived apart by their tribes, so  
that in the space of two hundred years and  
upward those taken away must have lost al-  
most every distinction of tribes, and thus have  
become prepared to form a part of that re-  
stored nation which took the name of Jews  
from the principal tribe among them; that  
the tribe of Judah having been the most nu-  
merous, and their city of Jerusalem the center  
round which the Israelites congregated, it  
follows, as a natural consequence, that their  
name would become the prevailing one, that  
the amalgamation or union into one people of  
all the Israelites, was in accordance with the  
predictions of the prophets; that the remnant  
of the Israelites left in Babylonia and Assy-  
ria, though smaller in number than that por-  
tion which was restored to their ancient pos-  
session, might yet have increased to an im-  
mense multitude in the six hundred years  
which elapsed between the first restoration and  
the time of Josephus, but that the remnant be-  
yond the Euphrates cannot properly be con-  
sidered to have been the representatives of the  
ten tribes; that in the time of Josephus all  
distinctions of the other tribes having become  
lost, except those of Judah and Benjamin,  
he erroneously supposed they were the only  
tribes that had returned, and that the other  
ten tribes still remained beyond the Euphrates  
that in any case the dream of Esdras re-  
specting the ten tribes having taken counsel  
among themselves, and gone into a further  
country, where never mankind dwelt, was a  
mere dream or vision, as in reality professes  
to have been."

### LIFE OF FREMONT.

- 1812—Born in Charleston, and hearing of  
war with England, immediately takes  
to arms; enrolls in the infantry.
- 1813—Tears a cap resembling the British  
flag from his nurse's head; arrival of  
mother to her aid; final triumph of  
the young know-nothing.
- 1814—Conquers his aunt in a grand battle.
- 1815—Scratches his grandmother.
- 1816—Discovers the source of his nurse's  
lager beer.
- 1817—Explores his grand mothers jam and  
preserve cupboard.
- 1818—Gets up his uncle's apple tree.
- 1842—Climbs the Rocky Mountains.
- 1843—Captures a wooly horse.
- 1845—Performs Othello to Benton's Braban-  
tio.
- 1847—Eats a horse assisted by Raymond,  
Greely and Bennett—Live Oak  
George too sick to relish it.
- 1856—Sets out on an expedition to explore  
the White House at the head of a lot  
of niggers.
- 1857—Not being heard of afterwards, sub-  
scriptions raised to send out Kane on  
an exploring expedition.
- 1900—Fossil remains found in Pennsylvania  
avenue—supposed to be the mortal  
relics of Fremont, Bennett, Greely,  
and Raymond—part of a *Tribune* for  
1856 found sticking in Raymond's  
esophagus.

[N. Y. Times.]

HENRY CLAY.—"Whenever," said HENRY  
CLAY, the whig party shall become merged  
into a miserable sectional abolition party, I  
will renounce it forever, and in future act  
with that party, regardless of its name, which  
stands by the constitution and the Union."

Can any one doubt with what party HENRY  
CLAY, if now living, would now act?  
We think not. He would, beyond all ques-  
tion, be found on the side of the democracy—  
the only party "which stands by the consti-  
tution and the Union."

Whatever you dislike in another, take care  
to correct in yourself.

MR. BUCHANAN AND SLAVERY.—During  
the debate in the Senate, in 1845, on the  
question of the annexation of Texas, Mr. Bu-  
chanan spoke regarding slavery as follows:

"In reviewing the humble part which I  
have taken in public affairs, during a period  
not now short, there is nothing which I can  
review with more pleasure than the course  
I have pursued on the subject of slavery.—  
When I first came into the Senate I found  
the abolition excitement much more violent  
than it is at present. The mails were then  
loaded with pictorial representations calculat-  
ed to arouse the passions of the slave and ex-  
cite him to vengeance. The danger of ser-  
vile insurrection was imminent. Those en-  
gaged in the agitation believed they were do-  
ing God service. Honest fanaticism, in the  
history of our race, has done as much evil  
and shed as much human blood as any other  
cause. The agitation threatened the exist-  
ence of the Union. It could not be sup-  
posed that fathers and mothers who went to bed  
trembling at night lest their mansions might  
be involved in flames before the morning, and  
all horrors of servile insurrection might be  
their fate, would long cling to a union with a  
people which encouraged such enormities.—  
Self-preservation is the first law of nature, and  
above all other laws.

"Surrounded by these circumstances, I  
took my stand on this question, from which  
I have never since departed. Under the con-  
stitution, the Southern States have rights  
guaranteed to them, and these rights I de-  
termined to maintain, come weal, come woe. I  
determined that I would never risk the bless-  
ings of this glorious confederacy, with all the  
benefits it holds out not only to ourselves, but  
to the whole human race, for the sake of an  
unavailing philanthropy. The constitutional  
compact, as far as much entitled to protection  
as those of any portion of the Union.

"I stand by the constitution as it is; and,  
so far as I know, a large majority of my con-  
stituents have approved my course.

"Before the fatal agitation of abolition  
arose, this happy event (gradual emancipa-  
tion) in several of the States, was approach-  
ing, its consummation. The current of pub-  
lic opinion was running strongly in that di-  
rection. In the house of delegates in Vir-  
ginia, the grandson of Mr. Jefferson had in-  
troduced a proposition having in view gen-  
eral emancipation, which, if my memory serves  
me, was lost by a single vote. The abolition  
excitement at once put an end to these bright  
prospects. \* \* \* I adhere to the con-  
stitution as it is. May it be perpetual!"

Can any northern man, unless he be a dis-  
unionist or a fanatic, object to Mr. Buchan-  
an's position, thus stated? It seems to us  
not. Like the great majority of the people  
of the North, he doubtless regards slavery a  
political and social evil, and would consider  
its abolition a blessing to those States which  
might abolish it. But as a citizen of the  
Union, he would not hazard the public peace  
"for the sake of an unavailing philanthropy;"  
nor would he, for any purpose, invade constitu-  
tional right.

Mr. Buchanan alluded to the fact that Vir-  
ginia, prior to the rise of abolition excite-  
ment, was about ready to adopt a plan of  
gradual slave manumission. Kentucky was  
as nearly ready. The abolition excitement  
operated upon manumission in those States  
as it has operated upon the question of the  
introduction of slavery into Kansas. It de-  
stroyed the cause of manumission in the one  
case, and has provoked a slavery emigration  
in the other.

Mr. Buchanan's views, comprehensively stat-  
ed in the brief extract we have made from  
one of his congressional speeches, like his  
views on all public questions—moderate and  
just—commend themselves to moderate and  
just men everywhere.

THE CAMELS ARE LANDED!—We learn  
through one of the officers of the Chas. Mor-  
gan, that the camels designed for the frontier  
service have been landed at Indianola. The  
description given us of the scene and their  
appearance is highly interesting. The height  
rendering debarkation difficult, they were  
made to lie down upon a platform and were  
thus hoisted from the vessel. The Galveston  
"Confederate" says: "Great demonstrations  
of delight were shown by them upon reach-  
ing *terra firma* once more after a voyage.  
Their antics were such as to fill with terror  
the horses, mules and cattle in the vicinity,  
and to cause a general stampede. The pack  
saddles are represented as magnificent affairs,  
highly ornamented in the Arabian style, and  
the keepers, appear in their native costume,  
giving the appearance, says our informant,  
of an Eastern caravan, in every particular.—  
In order to show their speed, the keepers put  
them in motion, and to the surprise of two  
or three hundred persons present, an ordinary  
walk kept horses traveling with them on a  
brisk trot. We have no doubt these animals  
will be found just the thing for frontier trans-  
portation, both on account of capacity of  
burthen and speed of travel."

A man has, generally, the good or ill qual-  
ities which he attributes to mankind.

Every man magnifies the injuries he has  
received, and lessens those he has inflicted.

COL. FREMONT AND CALIFORNIA.—We no-  
tice that the republican papers are speaking  
of Col. Fremont as the man who first plant-  
ed the United States flag upon the shores of  
California. We believe that our neighbors  
of the *Atlas* have endorsed the statement.  
Now, we do not know but these journals are  
ignorant of history; we do not know but they  
intend willingly to falsify. However that  
may be, the statement is simply a falsehood.  
There is not one word of truth in it; and if  
those papers don't know, they are as inexcus-  
able for their ignorance as for their men-  
dacity. Col. Fremont is also called by some  
the conqueror of California; and this state-  
ment is as false as the other. Possibly in  
these days falsehoods may go further than  
truth (*videlicet* Gov. Gardiner); but there  
ought to be some show for it, at least. Col.  
Fremont may be a very clever man and a  
good surveyor; and under the lead of Kit  
Carson he may have done something as a pi-  
oneer explorer; while under the lead of Col.  
Benton he may have done more as a histriog-  
rapher.

As regards California, Col. Fremont did  
not reach there till after the United States  
flag had been raised by another; and as to  
conquering it, Col. Fremont never saw a hos-  
tile sword drawn, nor did he hear a hostile  
bullet whistle, in a single battle in that ter-  
ritory. He was not present at a single battle.  
He invariably came up after the battle was  
fought; not that he shirked, but simply that  
he was not there. It won't do for our neigh-  
bors to falsify history, and falsifying it won't  
benefit their pet puppet.

The glory of planting the flag of the Un-  
ion in, and of conquering, California, belongs  
exclusively to Commodore Stockton, who  
landed three hundred and fifty men at Mon-  
terey, sent away his ships, and, against a force  
of five to one, marched through the territory,  
fighting several pitched battles, and subdued  
it entirely. After he had subdued it, he made  
Col. Fremont civil Governor of the Territory.  
[Boston Times.]

A CITIZEN OF MICHIGAN AHEAD OF FRE-  
MONT.—The principal argument, says the  
Grand Rapids *Herald*, used in favor of the  
election of Fremont appears to be, that he  
discovered the "South Pass" of the Rocky  
Mountains! If he really did discover it, such  
a feat would not have been a very high rec-  
ommendation to the Presidency of the United  
States. But such was not the case. John  
Ball, Esq., of this city, traveled through the  
South Pass in 1832—ten years before Fre-  
mont accomplished the same Herculean un-  
dertaking—and Mr. B's guide was an old  
trapper who had been through the Pass about  
forty times before. Verily, Fremont is a  
great discoverer. Such adventures being con-  
sidered claims to the highest offices, we re-  
commend John Ball as the democratic candi-  
date for Governor of Michigan. He possesses  
ability to fill such an office with credit to him-  
self and the State, and in addition would,  
doubtless, obtain the votes of most of the  
republicans, as the same arguments used to  
exalt Fremont to the Presidency could be ap-  
plied to Mr. Ball's case, and secure him the  
Governorship.

WISCONSIN.—The Madison (Wis.) *Argus*  
gives figures to prove that Wisconsin is sure  
for Buchanan. For the last two years, the  
democratic vote has been largely on the in-  
crease. At the Congressional election in the  
fall of 1854, the anti-democratic majority was  
8,213. At the Judicial election in the spring  
of 1855, the anti-democratic majority was  
4,408—only about one-half what it was six  
months before. At the State election in the  
fall of 1855, the average democratic majority  
was 2,880—an immense gain. Since this  
last election, according to the *Argus*, "the  
party has been daily growing in strength and  
is now united and harmonious; many old and  
distinguished whigs are with us; and the black  
republicans themselves have no hopes of suc-  
cess. We claim the state as certain for Bu-  
chanan by a majority that will not be less  
than eight thousand, and may reach twelve  
thousand." [Det. Free Press.]

The waters of the Mississippi and Lake  
Michigan were connected last week through  
the Fox river improvement. The *Aquila*,  
the first steamer that has made the passage,  
made her appearance at Green Bay on Mon-  
day. The guests marched ashore under a  
salvo of artillery, and went in procession to  
the United States Hotel, where the Mayor of  
the city made a speech. The Green Bay peo-  
ple are greatly elated at the prospects of en-  
larged trade and new facilities of intercourse  
which this improvement opens up to them.

A NEW RULE.—Hitherto the presiding  
officer of the Senate has not deemed it his  
duty, under the rules of that body, to call  
Senators to order when they transcended  
the proprieties of debate. But in consequence  
of Mr. SUMNER's late tirade, and the conse-  
quences of it, a new rule has been adopted,  
requiring the President of the Senate to call  
to order whenever unparliamentary language  
shall be uttered. However unjustifiable the  
assault upon Mr. SUMNER, there is no doubt  
that an offence, on his part, was the direct  
cause.

THE TICKET.—The Democrats, everywhere,  
heartily concur in the nomination of the ticket  
made at Cincinnati. BUCHANAN and BRECK-  
ENRIDGE! It is a charge of "Double B's!"  
(BB.)—a kind of shot that always tells!

We doubt if, on the whole, a better com-  
bination could have been made. Whether it  
is considered merely as a "strong" ticket, or  
as one that will command universal respect  
and obtain a general recognition for the ability  
and trustworthiness of the gentlemen whose  
names compose it, it is found to be not only  
unexceptionable, but positively and intrin-  
sically excellent. On every hand we hear ex-  
pressions of satisfaction at the Cincinnati nom-  
inations. Only the K. Ns. and Black Repub-  
licans are dissatisfied with them, and they will  
have to remain displeased.

[Hartford Times.]

NEBRASKA.—All accounts from the new  
Territory of Nebraska, adjoining Kansas agree  
in stating that the settlement is going on rap-  
idly, quietly, and profitably. Not a word of  
difficulty has arisen between the emigrants  
from the several States; and the farmers are  
putting in their crops, with the highest anti-  
cipations of success. A gentleman who re-  
sides in that Territory, now on a visit to New  
England, gives us similar information respect-  
ing its growth and prosperity. He says Ne-  
braska has gained largely of emigrants from  
Kansas who, disgusted with the squabbles of  
that region, have "left a pack of bad fellows  
to fight it out." [New Haven Register.]

ANECDOTE OF ROTHSCHILD.—Anselm de  
Rothschild of Frankfort, during the stormy  
days of 1818, when all Europe was heaving  
with theories of the popular volcano, was ac-  
costed by four stalwart leaders of the mob who  
entered his bank and insisted on seeing him.  
"You have millions on millions," said they  
to him, "and we have nothing, the time has  
come when you must divide with us."  
"Very well; what do you suppose the firm  
of Anselm de Rothschild is worth?"  
"About forty millions of florins."

"Forty millions, you think, eh? Now there  
are forty millions of people in the Diet; that  
would be a florin apiece. Here's yours, now  
be off with you."

RATHER RAMPANT.—The Montreal *Com-  
mercial Advertiser* has the following, along  
with a half column more of the same sort:  
"The American Eagle is a half breed be-  
tween a carrion vulture and a dung-hill roos-  
ter. He lacks the courage necessary for fair  
combat, and he crows the loudest when far-  
thest from his enemy. The men of the rev-  
olution are dead. Their inferior children of  
1812 are in their dotage; the present gen-  
eration, raised on hot cakes and sweet fixins,  
is stimulated with tobacco juice, is all talk  
and no cider, as destitute of the stamina on  
which courage is founded as its mothers are  
of flesh."

A RAILROAD FOUNDLING.—The George  
Law brought home on Friday, from Aspin-  
wall, a very extraordinary passenger, about  
fifteen months old, found amid the wreck and  
created by the late calamity there. *Father  
and mother and relatives were all killed*, and  
no one knows the little foundling's name or  
nation, which, however is supposed to be  
French. The innocent was picked up unhurt  
amid the slain and maimed, in unconscious  
ignorance of the awful disaster. Col. Totten  
sent it to New York, in care of the stewards  
of the George Law and it becomes, we suppose,  
an unknown object of charity here.

[N.Y. Times.]

The scandal loving portion of the New  
York "upper ten" are on the *qui vive* with  
a new fund of gossip. The subject is an elopement  
in high life, in which Major Kearney,  
who lost his right arm in the Mexican war,  
figures as the hero, and Miss Maxwell, a  
daughter of Hugh Maxwell, collector of the  
port of New York, as the heroine. The Major  
is a married man and father of a family.—  
His acquaintance with Miss Maxwell com-  
menced some three years ago in Paris. She  
is about nineteen, said to be "very pretty,"  
and to "sing like a siren;" while he is rep-  
resented to be forty-five, "as ugly as sin, and  
brutal in his temper." But he has wealth,  
and that is sufficient passport to respectability  
in Gotham.

The birds that build hanging nests, at Cape  
Cormorin are numerous. At night each of  
their little habitations are lighted up, as if to  
see company. The sagacious little bird fast-  
ens a bit of clay to the top of the nest, and  
then picks up a fire-fly, and sticks it on the  
clay to illuminate the dwelling, which consists  
of two rooms. Sometimes there are three or  
four fire-flies and their blaze of light in the  
little cell dazzles the eyes of the bats, which  
often kill the young birds.

[Dr. Buchanan.]

On Sunday, in Buffalo, a boy twelve years  
old, while undressed for bathing, was attack-  
ed by a bull-dog and almost torn to pieces.  
He is not expected to recover.

If a cup of cold water shall have its re-  
ward, none but God knows the blessedness of  
the man who goes about doing good.